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A NEW SPECIES OF LACEBUG FROM CHINA
(HEMIPTERA: TINGIDAE)

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In 1911, Distant erected the monotypic genus *Hegesidemus* (type-species, *H. eliyanus* Distant) from Ceylon. Years later, Drake (1948) transferred *Teleonemia*? *elegantula* Distant (1909) (= *Compseuta elegantula* Bergroth, 1921) from Borneo to *Hegesidemus*. Since 1948, *H. otiosus* Drake (1953), from India, and *H. pauliani* Drake (1957), from Reunion, have been described. The present paper characterizes a fifth species of *Hegesidemus* as new from China. For full references to the genus and its members see Drake and Ruhoff (1965).

The illustration for the present paper was made by Mrs. E. H. Froeschner.

Hegesidemus habrus, new species

Fig. 1

Description (male holotype): Moderately large, rather broad, testaceous with pronotal disc and head blackish fuscous; collar, paranota, apex of backward projection of pronotum, and carinae testaceous; cephalic spines testaceous, the anterior three greatly reduced or wanting. Elytra mostly dark testaceous with fuscous areas as depicted in the illustration. Body beneath reddish brown to dark fuscous; sternum black, dull; rostral sulcus with buccal and sternal laminae testaceous. Antenna testaceous with apical half of fourth segment blackish fuscous. Length 3.25 mm, width (elytra) 1.40 mm.

Head short, convex above, smooth, with basal pair of spines long, slender and appressed; three frontal spines very short and testaceous or obsolete; antennal tubercles short, bluntly rounded in front, concave on inner side, bucculae areolate, closed in front. Labium long, reddish brown, the tip darkened, barely touching metasternum in repose. Antennae long, slender, inconspicuously pubescent, measurements: seg-

¹The author passed away shortly after submission of this paper.



FIG. 1. *Hegesidemus habrus* Drake, holotype male.

ment I, 14; II, 9; III, 56; IV, 18. Legs long, slender, tarsi becoming fuscous apically.

Pronotum moderately convex, distinctly punctate, tricarinate; all carinae about equally raised, not clearly areolate, the lateral pair slightly concave on fore part of pronotal disc and terminating in front at calli; hood moderately large, tectiform, tapered posteriorly, extending backwards between calli; paranota narrow, slowly widened anteriorly, feebly reflexed, uniseriate behind middle, then wider and biseriate in front. Elytra wider and longer than abdomen, widest at crossband; su-

tural areas apices overlapping in repose; costal area moderately wide, widest just posterior to discoidal area, there with areolets larger and becoming uniseriate in apical fourth; subcostal area wide, with four rows of areolets along side of apical two-thirds of discoidal area, then much narrowed and uniseriate in distal third; discoidal area large, not extending posteriorly as far as middle of elytron, acutely angulate at base and apex, five areolets wide opposite posterior projection of pronotum; sutural area very large, areolets distinctly larger in apical two-fifths. Hind wings whitish, apices surpassing tip of abdomen.

Holotype ♂ and *allotype* ♀: Both macropterous, Suisapa, Lichnan District, China, 28 July 1948, J. L. Cressitt, in California Academy of Sciences. *Paratypes*: 7 specimens, all bearing identical labels as the holotype and allotype.

Two other members of the genus each possesses a premedian crossband and differ from *H. habrus* as follows: 1) *H. pauliani* has a smaller pronotal hood, paranotum very narrow and not widened in front, and the costal area entirely biseriate; 2) *H. setiosus* is larger with costal area wider and entirely triseriate and the discoidal extends backward beyond middle of elytron. In one specimen of the latter species, the elytra are without a crossband.

Etymology: The specific name is derived from Greek and means "delicate."

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